

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

Kinder Care Nursing Home

AND/OR COMMON

Scarritt, William Chick, Residence

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

3240 Norledge Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#5 Hon. Richard Bolling

STATE

Missouri 64120

CODE

COUNTY

Jackson

CODE

095

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**
☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT
OWNERSHIP
☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED
STATUS
☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
☐ ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO
PRESENT USE
☐ AGRICULTURE
☒ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Herb H. Unruh

STREET & NUMBER

600 E. 7th Street

CITY, TOWN

Newton

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kansas 67114

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of Recorder of Deeds, Jackson County, Courthouse (K.C. Annex)

STREET & NUMBER

415 E. 12th Street

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64106

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

The Need for the Preservation of K.C.'s Arch. Heritage

DATE

1969

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kansas City Chapter, American Institute of Architects

CITY, TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64111

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6

PAGE 1

2. Historic Preservation in Kansas City: Preliminary Draft
1973 local
City Development Department
City Hall
414 E. 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
3. Preliminary Inventory of Architecture and Historic Sites of Kansas City, Missouri
1974 local
Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri
City Hall - 26th Floor, E.
414 E. 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
4. Historic Kansas City Architecture
1975 local
published: Kansas City, Missouri: Landmarks Commission of
Kansas City, Missouri
5. Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri Survey
1976 local
Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri
City Hall - 26th Floor, E.
414 E. 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
6. Missouri State Historical Survey
1973-77 state
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

double-sash window is placed along the second story level.

The west facade is dominated by a two story, semi-cylindrical projecting bay placed near the northwest corner of the residence. The basement level contains three curved double-sash windows, the first floor contains two double-sash windows surmounted by leaded art glass windows of floriated designs. The second story level contains a recessed open balcony with four pier columns of square brown-stone blocks which support the conical roof. Within the balcony space is a single-leaf door flanked by double-hung sash windows. A rainspout resembling a lion's head, carved in high relief, is placed at the base of the second story balcony.

To the south of the projecting bay is a raised terrace porch approached by eight cut stone steps. The terrace porch is bounded by wooden balustrades between stone newels. A secondary entrance consisting of glazed double-leaf doors surmounted by a transom is placed in a round arched opening with radiating voussoirs. To the north of the west entrance is narrow vertical sash window surmounted by a small rectangular leaded art glass transom. Along the second story of this area are two double-hung sash windows.

At the northwest corner of the residence along the first floor is a recessed portico containing a secondary single-leaf door surmounted by a transom which faces north. A pier of square smooth cut stone blocks supports the northwest corner.

On the east facade along the southeast corner of the first story is a two bay portion of the main entrance portico consisting of two flat arches of smooth cut stone. The lower portions of the rectangular openings are guarded by iron balustrades, the upper portions ornamented by scrolled iron grill work. On the second story is a semi-hexagonal copper oriel bay containing three double-hung sash windows. Near the center of the facade is a large, two story segmental arch window group aligned with second and attic stories. This window group is composed of window pairs separated by spandrels ornamented with recessed wood panels. The attic level windows are surmounted by transoms. The window group is crowned by radiating voussoirs placed within a pinnacled wall dormer. The remaining fenestration on both stories consist of rectangular double-hung sash windows of varying size placed in asymmetrical configurations.

The north facade, principally surfaced with pressed common bond brick is dominated by an enclosed double story porch addition. The addition, constructed of concrete cinder block foundations support a wood frame story which is surfaced with asbestos shingle siding. Staircases are placed on both east and west sides of the addition. A two-run staircase on the west leads to a flat, deck roof bounded by a wood balustrade. On the east is a single-run staircase

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

leading to secondary entrance door. The addition contains ten, double-hung sash windows. A single leaf-door placed in a segmental arch opening allows access to second floor interiors.

Box cornices visually separate lower and attic stories. The high, steeply pitched, hipped roof is surfaced with slate shingles. The semi-cylindrical south and west facade bays are capped by convexly curved roofs. Roof dormers form a multiplicity of types and designs. The dormers include 1) a semi-octangular west facade dormer which contains three double sash windows surmounted by transoms and is crowned by a polygonal shaped roof. 2) A dormer group along the north facade is composed of two gabled roof dormers joined together by a smaller shed roof dormer. Each dormer contains a single double-hung sash window and is surfaced with slate shingle siding. 3) A hipped roof dormer containing a solitary double-hung sash window is situated along the northeast corner of the roof; 4) A pinnaled wall dormer along the east facade (previously mentioned); and 5) A semi-hexagonal roof dormer, composed of two sash windows, capped by a polygonal shaped roof. The polygonal dormers and various roof portions are crowned by pointed finials. Portions of the roof are outlined by copper ridges. Four massive rusticated brownstone chimneys capped by smooth cut stone coping, project high above the roof line. The chimneys are placed near the southeast, southwest and northwest corners of the residence.

INTERIORS

Access into the interiors was unobtainable.

ALTERATIONS

- 1) Removal of the wooden balustrades along the west facade terrace porch.
- 2) Removal of the original wood frame service porch along the north facade, replaced with modern enclosed wood frame and concrete porch.
- 3) Removal of copper finials along the conical portions of the roof and on the roof dormers.

SITE

The William Chick Scarritt residence is one of four residences of comparable size, which occupy a bluff along the edge of North Terrace Park. North Terrace Park is a Kansas City public park, which stretches east and west below the residence. To the south, directly across Norledge Avenue is the Kansas City Museum of History and Science (The former Robert A. Long estate).

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

PRESENT STATUS

The Scarritt residence has been for some thirty years renovated from its former residential use into space for nursing homes to care for the elderly. The present owners, on purchasing the structure in 1971, have contemplated expansion of their facilities by constructing modern additions to one or more facades. This would seriously alter the overall unity of design and embellishments of the residence, and damage the visual continuity of the area.¹

FOOTNOTES

1. Conversation between Mrs. W. Farmer, Administrator, Kinder Care Nursing Home, and Edward J. Mischczuk, Chief Research Historian, Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, February 27, 1976.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		Prominent owner

SPECIFIC DATES 1888 BUILDER/ARCHITECT John Wellborn Root

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in the Northeast District of Kansas City, Missouri, the William Chick Scarritt residence is significant for being the last remaining known work in Kansas City and one of the few works executed in the State of Missouri designed by the distinguished American architect, John Wellborn Root of Chicago.

The Scarritt residence, constructed in 1888, at a cost of approximately \$30,000¹ was erected by a member of Kansas City's pioneering religious and landowning families, William Chick Scarritt.² The Scarritt residence is a fine example of the Chateausque style,³ a late Nineteenth century American revival style adapted from French Gothic and Renaissance chateaux of the late Fifteenth and early Sixteenth centuries. The introduction of the style in this country came through such pronounced works as the LeGrand Lockwood Mansion in South Norwalk, Connecticut, designed by Danish-American architect Detlef Lienau and through Richard Morris Hunt's W. K. Vanderbilt House in New York City.⁴ John Root, himself, extensively employed elements of the Chateausque style in a variety of his major works which illustrated his ardent desire for "unity of design".⁵ The William Chick Scarritt residence is one such structure which successfully expressed the designer's ideas.

HISTORICAL DATA

ARCHITECT

John Wellborn Root (1850-1891) was born and educated in Georgia. During the American Civil War, Root was taken to England and while in residence there attended Oxford University. On returning to the United States in 1866, Root entered City College of New York, where he received his basic architectural and engineering training. Root was employed within the offices of Renwick and Sands and remained there for approximately one year.

In 1871, following the devastating Chicago fire, which destroyed much of the city, Root went to Chicago, summoned by architect Peter Wight, who had recently become junior partner of the firm of Carter, Drake and Wight. Wight installed Root within the drafting department. It was there that Root met Daniel Hudson Burnham (1846-1912) and in 1873, these two men formed one of the greatest partnerships in the history of modern architecture. Although their early years were lean, the firm gradually acquired various important commissions. Root, serving as chief designer of the firm, was primarily responsible for much of the firm's originality in building design and function.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

During the 1880's, Chicago experienced great building activity. It was within this decade, that the firm became responsible for many of the city's most outstanding public and commercial structures. Early Burnham and Root works in Chicago include the Moutauk Block, 1881-82, the Rialto Building, 1885-88, and the renowned Rookery Building 1885-88, erected during the transition from masonry to skeletal construction.

Burnham and Root became nationally prominent and contributed to a vast number of building designs in other American cities, including San Francisco, Cleveland and Kansas City. In Kansas City, the firm furnished plans for the Midland Hotel, begun in 1886 at Seventh and Walnuts (demolished).⁶ That same year, a competition was held for the design of the second Kansas City Board of Trade Building. Architects from all over the United States submitted plans which were subsequently awarded to Burnham and Root. On the building's completion in 1888, the Board of Trade was the first large building and earliest fire-proof structure in the city (razed 1968).⁷

Additional Kansas City designs executed by the Chicago firm included the Y.M.C.A. Building constructed in 1887 at East Ninth and Locust Streets (razed 1973).⁸ The American National Bank was under construction from 1886-88 (demolished).⁹ In 1887-88, the James L. Lombard residence on Norledge Avenue was erected.¹¹ That same year construction began on the Grand Avenue Station, commissioned by the Kansas City Belt Railway (demolished).

Other exceptional structures of Burnham and Root in Chicago and elsewhere, included the San Francisco Chronicle Building, 1887-90, the Rand-McNally Building in Chicago, 1888-90, and the Fidelity Trust Company, in Tacoma, Washington, 1889-91. Chicago's Monadnock Block, 1889-92, was one of Root's most challenging designs. The Monadnock, combining various Egyptian influences, was the last of the great line of load-bearing masonry structures and remains one of the most impressive designs in the evolution of large modern office buildings. The immense Masonic Temple Building, erected in 1890-92, and scaling twenty stories, was the largest of Root's works.

During the planning for the World's Columbian Exposition which was incorporated in Chicago in 1890, John W. Root was chosen as Consulting Architect with Daniel H. Burnham selected as Chief of Construction. Root's untimely death in 1891, forced the Exposition's plans to be completed by Burnham with the fair's eventual opening in 1893.¹² The death of John Wellborn Root brought to a close, a major period of architectural innovation in America.

William Chick Scarritt (1861-1938) was born in Westport, Missouri (presently within Kansas City). Scarritt attended Pritchett Institute in Glasgow, Missouri and Central College in Fayette, Missouri. He obtained his law education at

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Boston University. On graduating in 1883, Scarritt returned to Kansas City and with his older brother Edward Lucky Scarritt, formed a law partnership in the firm of Scarritt and Scarritt.¹³ It was during this period that W. C. Scarritt erected his residence on Norledge Avenue and would reside there the remainder of his life. When E. L. Scarritt was appointed to the Circuit Court, William C. Scarritt organized a practice with Elliot H. Jones and J. K. Griffith. The death of Griffith and the retirement of Judge E. L. Scarritt from the bench brought a reorganization of the firm which then became known as Scarritt, Scarritt, and Jones.¹⁴

William Chick Scarritt was to become one of the city's foremost legal and civic-minded individuals. In 1897, Missouri Governor Stephens appointed Scarritt to Board of Police Commissioners.¹⁵ During the late 1890's, Scarritt not only assisted in the preparation of law for the Park System but he also became one of the strongest advocates for the Kansas City's brilliantly conceived Parks and Boulevards System.¹⁶

Scarritt was president of the Board of Park Commissioners, during 1922-1924, which allowed him to lend additional active support and participation for the further development of the Park System. While as Park Board Head, Scarritt was vigorous in his support of an improved Swope Park. He later was an advocate for the beautification of the Blue River Valley, which included the building of Guinotte Dam.¹⁷

Among Scarritt's other activities included participation in the construction and co-ownership of the Scarritt Building and Scarritt Arcade in downtown Kansas City, Missouri (listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Scarritt assisted in the organization of the Kansas City Bar Library Association.¹⁸ During his later years, he was senior member of the law firm of Scarritt, Jones, Seddon and North. He was an active member and curator of Central College in Fayette, Missouri for over forty years. William Chick Scarritt died in Kansas City in 1938.¹⁹

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The William Chick Scarritt Residence is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," "Society," and "Political Affairs."

FOOTNOTES

1. Kansas City (Missouri) Times, December 30, 1888, p. 10.
2. Carrie Westlake Whitney, Kansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People 1800-1908.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

3. Marcus Whiffin, American Architecture, Since 1780, A Guide to the Styles, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969, pp. 141-145.
4. Ibid.
5. Harriet Monroe, John Wellborn Root, Prairie School Press, Park Forest, Illinois, 1896, reprinted 1966, p. 128.
6. Donald Hoffman, The Architecture of John Wellborn Root, John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1973, pp. 1-105.
7. Ibid. pp. 103, 106, 108-112, and Frank M. Howe, "The Development of Architecture in Kansas City, Missouri", Architectural Record, February, 1904, Vol. XV, No. 2, pp. 135-157.
8. Monroe, op. cit., Appendix B, p. 284.
9. Hoffman, op. cit., pp. 107, 113.
10. Ibid., pp. 117, 121
11. Monroe, op. cit., Appendix B, p. 284.
12. Hoffman, op. cit., pp. 132-245.
13. Whitney, op. cit., pp. 283-284.
14. Whitney, op. cit., pp. 283-284, and Walter P. Tracy, comp., and pub. Kansas City and Its One Hundred Foremost Men, Kansas City, 1925, pp. 190-191.
15. Kansas City (Missouri) Times, October 3, 1897, p. 2.
16. Kansas City (Missouri) Star, February 16, 1938, p. 2.
17. Ibid.
18. Tracy, op. cit., p. 191.
19. Kansas City (Missouri) Star, February 16, 1938, p. 2.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

3. Howe, Frank M., "The Development of Architecture in Kansas City, Missouri", Architectural Record, February, 1904, Vol. XV, No. 2.
4. Monroe, Harriet, John Wellborn Root, Prairie School Press, Park Forest, Illinois, 1896, reprinted 1966.
5. Kansas City (Missouri) Star, February 16, 1938.
6. Kansas City (Missouri) Times, December 30, 1888.
7. Kansas City (Missouri) Times, October 3, 1897.
8. Tracy, Walter P., comp. and pub., Kansas City and Its One Hundred Foremost Men, Kansas City, 1925.
9. Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to the Styles, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969.
10. Whitney, Carrie Westlake, Kansas City, Missouri: Its History and Its People 1800-1908, Vol. III, S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1908.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Data derived from conversation between Mrs. W. Farmer, Administrator, Kinder Care Nursing Home and Edward J. Mischczuk, Chief Research Historian, Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, February 27, 1976.
2. Hoffmann, Donald, The Architecture of John Wellborn Root, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1973.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than ten acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 15 366660 4330690
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

3240 Norledge Avenue 120 FRT ON N LI NORLEDGE AVE BET PTS 140 & 260FT W OF E LI NE 1/4 OF NW 1/4 SEC 34 & RNG N 200 FT NE 1/4 OF NE 1/4 SEC 34 TWN50 RANGE 33.

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Edward J. Mischczuk--Chief Research Historian

ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri

DATE

May 5, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

26th Floor, E. - City Hall, 414 East 12th Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Kansas City

STATE

Missouri 64106

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Director, Department of Natural Resources,
and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

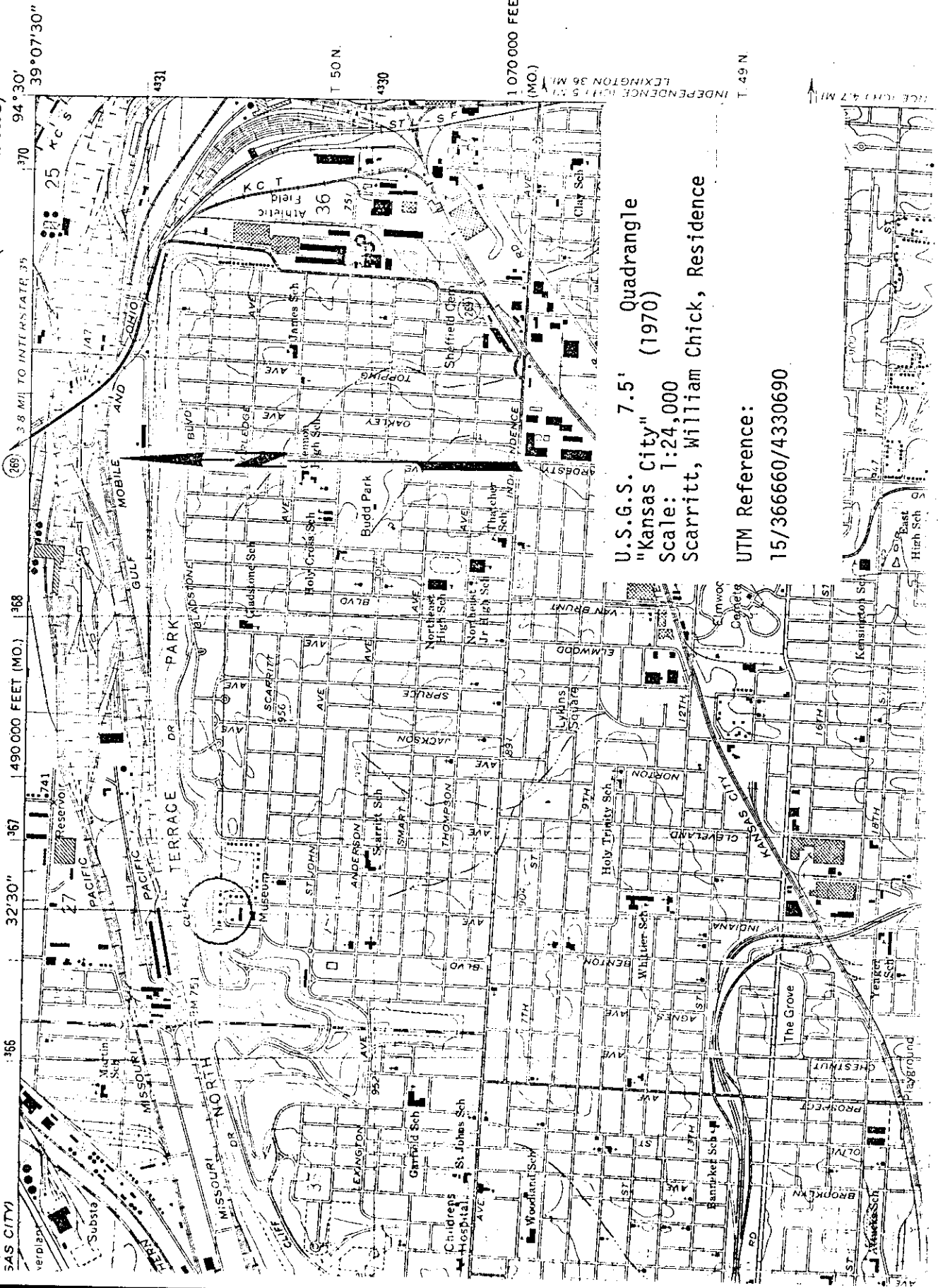
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KANSAS CITY QUADRANGLE
MISSOURI-KANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1/4 INTER. 29.50 MI.
C. INTERSTATE 29 & 35
NE
SAS CITY



U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"Kansas City" (1970)
Scale: 1:24,000
Scarritt, William Chick, Residence
UTM Reference:
15/366660/4330690

SCARRITT, WILLIAM CHICK, RESIDENCE (Kinder Care)

COUNTY:

Jackson

LOCATION:

3240 Norledge Ave., Kansas City

OWNER:

ADDRESS:

Herb H. Unruh
600 E. 7th St.
Newton, Kansas 67114

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

July 15, 1977

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

September 29, 1977

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

October 4, 1977

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

March 21, 1978

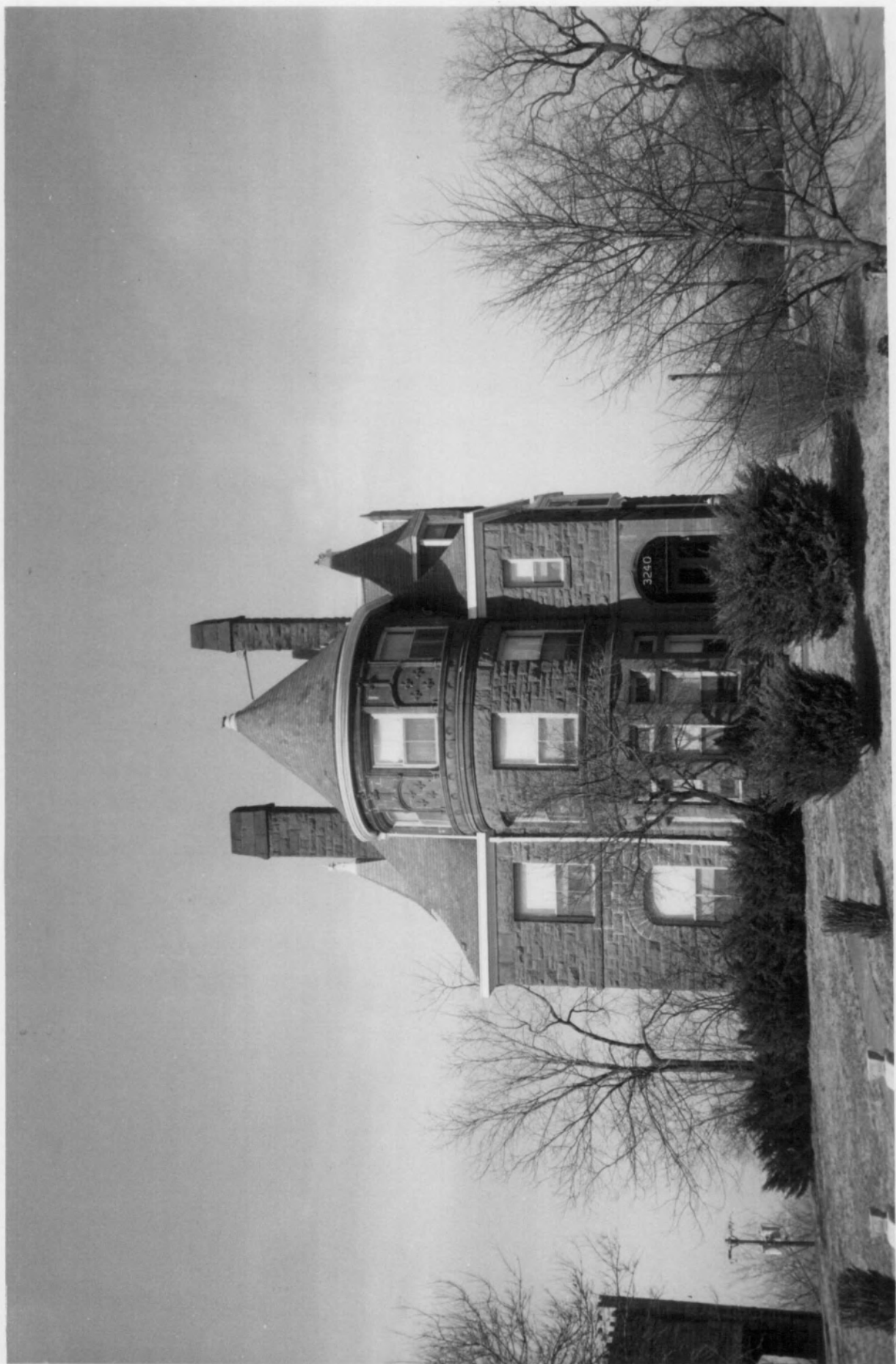
DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

Located in the Northeast District of Kansas City, Missouri, the William Chick Scarritt residence is significant for being the last remaining known work in Kansas City and one of the few works executed in the state of Missouri designed by the distinguished American architect, John Wellborn Root of Chicago.

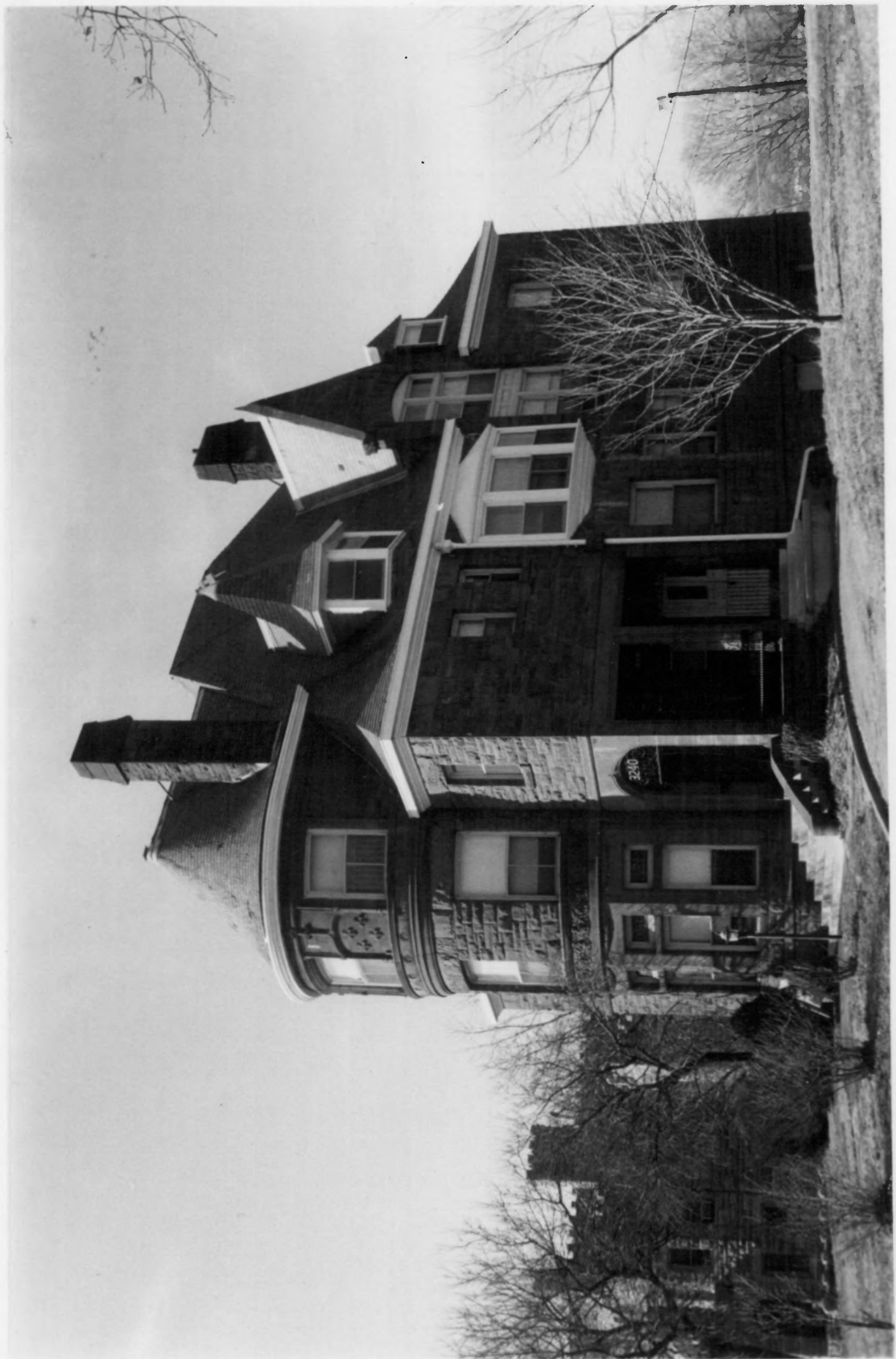
1.
Searitt, William Chick, Residence
Kansas City, Jackson County
Victoria C. Karel - Feb. 1976
Landmarks Commission

front facade, view looking north.



2
Scamitt, William Chick, Residence
Kansas City, Jackson County
Victoria C. Karel - Feb. 1976
Landmarks Commission

Southeast corner; view looking northwest
showing the south facade on the left
and the east facade on the right.



Scarritt, William Chick, Residence
Kansas City, Jackson County
Victoria C. Karel - Feb. 1976
Landmarks Commission

Northwest corner, view looking southeast
showing the north facade and addition
on the left and the west facade on the
right.



Scarritt, William Chick, Residence
Kansas City, Jackson County
Victoria C. Karel - Feb. 1976
Landmarks Commission
West facade; view looking east.



Searritt, William Chick, Residence
Kansas City, Jackson County
Victoria O Karel - Feb. 1976
Landmarks Commission

Detail of west facade; view looking east.

